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Alexandria Gazette

Cloudy tonight and Friday; prob-
ably rain; warmer tonight.
Moderate to fresh southerly
winds.
High tide 8:10 a. m. and 8:21
p. m.
Sun rose 7:13. Sun sets 5:11

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ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1916

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MINGLING OF EX-CONFEDERATES

R. E. Lee Camp Appropriately Celebrates R. E. Lee's Birthday

RECEIVES GOLD PIN

Thrilling Addresses Delivered After Royal Banquet at Confederate Veterans' Building.

The annual happy gathering of ex-Confederates with many of their friends, took place last night in Confederate Veterans' Hall, on Prince street. This annual reunion and banquet has long been one of the most interesting of the winter season, and the occasion last night was one of the happiest ever given by Alexandria's honored organization. There was a flow of soul from start to finish—everybody was happy and the party adjourned at a late hour with their souls enthused by their experience.

Speeches were made by Hon. William J. Sears, of Florida; Colonel James Morris Morgan, of Washington; Robert S. Barrett, editor of the Alexandria Gazette and Capt. Marmaduke.

There were features not upon the program which were exhilarating, the presentation by Mr. John M. Johnson on behalf of the Virginia division of the U. D. C., of a gold cross of honor to Mrs. J. E. Alexander, and a handsome bouquet to the same lady on behalf of her associates in Alexandria, by Rev. W. J. Morton, rector of Christ Church. These tokens were in appreciation of the long years of service of this lady to the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia, as well as her indefatigable labors for the Confederates during the war between the States.

J. W. Hammond presided in the absence of Commander Smoot and acted as toastmaster.

The company began to gather shortly before 8 o'clock and about 8:30 they were summoned from the upper rooms to the banquet room on the first floor, where the members of the Woman's Auxiliary and United Daughters of the Confederacy had prepared a royal feast. The following was the menu:

- Raw Lynn Haven Oyster
- Virginia Fried Oysters
- Brown Bread Banquet Rolls
- Celery, Mixed Pickles
- Pickled Beets
- Roast Turkey Currant Jelly
- Baked Ham
- Chicken Potato Salads Cold Slaw
- Saltines Wafers
- Ice Cream and Cakes
- Confederate Colors
- Oranges Grapes
- Cigars Coffee Punch

After an invocation by Rev. W. J. Morton, the company proceeded to the discussion of the tempting viands. The ladies of the Woman's Auxiliary and United Daughters of the Confederacy acted as waitresses and the dexterity with which they moved and served their guests was as usual the subject of comment. They kept their eyes upon each guest and there was no waiting for anything; in fact they anticipated every want before requests could be made.

After about an hour spent in feasting the toastmaster rapped the assembly to order, when Mr. John M. Johnson arose, and in a short and appropriate address presented Mrs. J. E. Alexander, of Virginia Division, U. D. C., with a gold cross pin for her love, affection and labor, which have so materially aided in perpetuating the memories of the southern soldier during the past half century in Alexandria. Mr. Johnson said, it was not the intrinsic value of the jewel which would appeal to the recipient, but the inestimable esteem in which she has ever been held by those for whom she has given so much of her life.

Mrs. Alexander's reply was touching. It was couched in few words, but each one pregnant with meaning. She said it was useless to attempt

to make a suitable reply in receiving this great token, especially at the anniversary of General Lee's birthday. Had the scene occurred at a meeting of the Virginia Division, she might have been equal to the occasion. Mrs. Alexander said, she felt as though she, too, was a Confederate veteran, and gave a rapid resume of her experience and labors in the cause of the Confederacy during nearly the entire four years' war. She told of leaving Alexandria, May 24, 1861, with her father (the late Isaac Kell), mother, sisters and brothers. She was near the field at the first battle of Manassas aiding in bandaging the wounded, and said the cries of the dying were still ringing in her ears. She had followed the fortunes of the Confederacy until the father of the family paid the debt nature at Charlottesville, shortly before the close of hostilities. Mrs. Alexander during all those years had worked in hospitals and upon the battlefields. She closed by thanking Mr. Johnson and the camp he represented for the honor which had been conferred upon her.

Mrs. Alexander had barely become seated when she was again called to her feet by Rev. Mr. Morton, who presented her with a handsome bouquet, another token of appreciation of her untiring labors for the memories of the south.

Adjutant Edgar Warfield was subsequently called upon to read "General Lee's Farewell Address," which he did in his usual impressive manner.

Hon. Frank Clark, of Florida, was to have responded to the toast, "General Robert E. Lee," and his colleague, Hon. W. J. Sears, to that of "The Sons of Confederate Veterans," but Mr. Clark had been taken ill and was unable to fill his appointment, and it devolved upon Mr. Sears to act as his proxy as well as to handle the theme upon which he was to speak. He proved equal to the occasion, and not only spoke of General Lee in a most interesting and impressive manner, but of Confederate veterans, sons of veterans and the south, punctuating his remarks with amusing anecdotes. He also reproduced much history in connection with reconstruction days which was listened to with close attention.

The presentation by Dr. Jacquelin A. Marshall to Miss Rebecca Moore of the prize for the best essay upon Robert E. Lee was the next interesting feature of the evening. The prize was a copy of Mr. C. H. Callahan's book, "Washington, the man and the Mason."

Colonel James Morris Morgan, of Washington, was the next speaker. His theme was "The Confederate Navy," which he handled in an entertaining manner. The speaker uttered many truths, which should be remembered. He called attention to the fact that the south revolutionized the navies of the world, having constructed the first ironclads, the first torpedo boats, mines and torpedoes. His descriptions of the battle at Mobile Bay, that at Charleston, the contest between the Merrimack and Monitor in Hampton Roads and the careers of the Sumter, Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah, Nashville and other vessels flying the Confederate colors were thrilling.

Mr. Robert S. Barrett, editor of the Alexandria Gazette, followed Colonel Morgan. His address was on the "Southern Soldier," and he made reference to the fact that the men who wore the gray believed in preparedness and that their example should prove an incentive to the present generation when the President of the United States was urging the adoption of a program which would place the country in a position to defend itself if need be.

Mr. Barrett made an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the present generation, and sustained the President in his determination to place the country in a safe condition should any nation attempt to disturb the waters in this section of the globe.

Captain Marmaduke was the last speaker. He came as a gleaner after Colonel Morgan, adding several interesting reminiscences concerning the navy of the Confederate States.

The company took leave of each other about eleven o'clock all greatly pleased with their evening's experience.

Increases in pay, averaging 5 per cent., will be given master mechanics in the navy yards throughout the United States. Secretary Daniels said yesterday he had decided to grant the increases and would make the effective within the next two weeks.

PREPARING FOR ENFORCEMENT

Virginia Senate Gets First Prohibition Measure Yesterday

POWER IN GOVERNOR

Gives Him Authority to Appoint Agents and Instruct Attorney General to Appear.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 20.—The Legislature began yesterday the consideration of the first of a series of measures designed to make effective the prohibition amendment, which becomes effective on November 1.

Senators Strode and Addison introduced in the Senate a bill which covers every phase of the question except shipment and delivery. This will be covered in a supplementary measure after a decision has been rendered on the Webb-Kenyon bill, now before the United States Supreme Court.

The bill is based on West Virginia and North Carolina laws, the penalty for the first violation being a fine of \$50, with a discretionary jail sentence. On a second offense the fine is raised to \$100, with a jail sentence of from two to six months and the forfeiture of a \$500 peace bond.

Licensed pharmacists are permitted to fill prescriptions from registered physicians, provided the prescription is not for more than one-half pint.

Clubs are forbidden from having liquor on their premises, but an individual may have as much as two gallons at one time, but he must not give it away or sell it.

The Governor is given authority to appoint officers and agents to enforce the laws, and the bill appropriates \$25,000 annually to cover expenses.

Declaring for the election by the General Assembly of a Commissioner of Moral Welfare to enforce the prohibition statutes, the report of the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia was submitted at the opening of the fifteenth annual convention of the league in Broad Street Methodist Church last night. The recommendation is in contrast to the message of Governor Stuart, who urged that the Chief Executive of the State be given authority to enforce the dry laws.

The reason assigned for the election of the commissioner by the General Assembly, in the report read by Rev. James Cannon, Jr., last night, is that official should not be under the Governor "any more than is the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Auditor of Public Accounts and other officials who are charged with duties pertaining to the entire State."

The Anti-Saloon League report agrees with the recommendations of the Governor that suitable statutes be enacted designed to remove from office any official who does not obey his oath to enforce the prohibition laws of the State.

The report deals at some length with the question of antishipment statute. It recommends that, for the present at least, any citizen be allowed to import for personal use a reasonable amount of whiskey. The Anti-Saloon League, while favoring national prohibition, does not believe the time has come entirely to prohibit, the personal use of intoxicants by individuals, but does propose to bar the traffic. Later legislation, it is stated, may be asked after the courts have passed on the constitutionality of the antishipping laws now before the Supreme Court of the United States.

MISSING BOY.

Noby Hall Harlow, aged 13 years, left his home, 219 South Payne street yesterday morning at ten o'clock. He has light hair, and wore a light cap, gray coat and corduroy trousers. Any information will be thankfully received by his father, Noby Harlow, 219 south Payne street, this city. 19-6t

STEAMED OYSTERS AT JACOB BRILL'S FOOT OF KING STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Miss Blanche Stanbury, is visiting Mrs. Joseph Savage, of Fredericksburg, Va.

At the Methodist Protestant Church the subject for the revival service tonight will be "The Resurrected Christ."

Mrs. J. Johnson Downey, of 520 Prince street has closed her house and she and her sister, Miss Hoblitzell have gone to Florida.

Representative George E. Hood, of South Carolina, and Judge Noyes, of Plainstown, N. H., have accepted invitations to deliver addresses at the meeting of Alexandria Council, No. 5, Order of Fraternal Americans, which will be held tonight in Odd Fellows Hall, north Columbus street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hilton Rucker, of Clarendon, Alexandria county, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Claudia White, to William Morrel Stone, to take place, Saturday evening, February 5th, at 8 o'clock in the First Baptist Church, Clarendon.

SIMS-LILE JUDGESHIP FIGHT

Supporters Issue Statements Predicting Victory at To-Night's Caucus

Richmond, Jan. 20.—On the eve of the most keenly-waged contest for a nomination at the hands of the General Assembly that Virginia has seen in many years, both the supporters of Judge Frederick W. Sims and Professor William Minor Lile, issued statements late last night confidently predicting the nomination of their candidate for the impending vacancy on the State Supreme Court bench.

At the headquarters of the two aspirants for the judgeship friends and supporters were in session until late at night. Animated meetings were held by both the Lile and Sims adherents. The tense situation was reflected in the gossip of the lobby and galleries, where groups of delegates and Senators discussed to-night's election with high degree of interest.

At the Sims headquarters it was stated that during the evening six members of the caucus who had been counted with the opposite side came in and gave their assurance that they would support the Louisa men. The members in consultation with the leaders of the Sims forces included a number of the most representative men in the General Assembly.

Phil B. Porter, clerk of the Louisa county Circuit Court, who has been in charge of the details of the campaign in behalf of Judge Sims, issued the following official statement:

"I am confident that the fight is won. After a careful poll of the joint caucus roll it can be stated with every assurance that Judge Sims has a safe majority, which will unquestionably undergo no change."

KILLS SELF TO ESCAPE TRIAL.

Fairmont, W. Va., Jan. 20.—William H. Fisher, committed suicide last night at his home here by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

Fisher was one of the members of the Fairmont Postoffice force who went on a "strike" last November and whose trial for conspiracy to hold up the mail was to have come up tomorrow before the Federal Court in Parkersburg. He was to have gone yesterday evening to Parkersburg, and when he did not appear at the station his brother went to his room to investigate and found his body. His widow and three children survive. Dr. J. J. Durrett, aged 45 years, also shot and killed himself yesterday. His mind had been impaired for some time.

WATCH And READ THE REASON

For the Big Sale
At

ABE L. COHEN'S

418 King St.

Starts Saturday January 22,
7 days only.

WILL FOLLOW UP THE PRESIDENT

Anti-Preparedness Agitators Arrange For a Special Train

INVITE WM. J. BRYAN

Propose to Keep on Wilson's Heels, Opposing Defense Plans Wherever He May Speak

Washington, Jan. 20.—An effort to put William Jennings Bryan on the trail of President Wilson when the latter makes his "swing around the circle" to talk preparedness has been begun.

A group of anti-preparedness agitators in and out of Congress wired the former Secretary of State urging him to make one of a party on a special train to follow the President, hold meetings in the cities where the President speaks, and conduct a general anti-preparedness campaign. The communication was sent by Representative Warren Worth Bailey, of Pennsylvania, one of the peace advocates in the House. No reply has yet been received from Mr. Bryan.

Among the other members of the proposed campaign party to be conducted in opposition to the President's speechmaking tour are:

Rabbi Stephen Wise, of New York; Morris Hillquit, Dr. Washington Gladden, * O. G. Villard, Norman Angell and Representatives Frank Buchanan, of Illinois; Meyer London, of New York, and W. W. Bailey, of Pennsylvania.

President Wilson is personally arranging the itinerary for his speaking tour.

It was authoritatively announced at the White House that President Wilson would not speak in Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's home state.

Tentative plans are for the President to make two trips within the next six weeks. On the first tour, which will probably begin January 29, two days after President Wilson speaks in New York. Des Moines, Iowa, will be the furthest point west that will be touched, although Kansas City may be visited.

Invitations from many cities in the South and Middle West urging the President to speak, have reached the White House. Mayors and commercial organizations sent most of the telegrams, all of which were answered by saying that definite plans had not been made, but that each city would be considered by the President. Telegrams were received from Dallas, Oklahoma City, Minneapolis, Des Moines, and a number of cities in the South.

The President may make a third trip, which will take him through the Northwest and Pacific Coast cities. This tour, if made, will be in April, and will depend upon developments up to that time.

There is a strong possibility that the President will include Virginia in his itinerary when he tours the South and the West. He will be extended an invitation to address the Virginia General Assembly while it is in session during the next two months, and members of the State delegation in Congress are now hopeful he will accept, in view of his decision to make a short tour of the country. Senators Martin and Swanson have arranged with the White House for a committee from the Virginia Legislature to call next Monday and extend the General Assembly's invitation.

In Virginia Representative Saunders, of the Danville district, is openly opposing the President's program. Representative Jones, of the Eastern Shore district, is lukewarm and must be "shown." Other members in the House from Virginia are not as strong in their support of the new army and navy program as they were when Congress convened. The bulk of them are against the continental arm scheme, proposed by secretary of War Garrison, and they are supposed to follow Representative Hay's proposition for Federal pay for the State militia as a substitute.

A strong speech by the President in Virginia, in which he would make

a direct appeal for the support of that state for a "better prepared army and navy," according to the Administration's supporters from Virginia, would go far toward bolstering up and strengthening public sentiment in favor of the progress. In the Valley and Piedmont sections of Virginia there are large settlements of Quakers and Germans. These people are said to be strongly opposed to the President's new army and navy policies, and both of them are factors at the polls.

MONTENEGRO BALKS

Little Kingdom Reported to Have Broken All Peace Negotiations With Austria.

London, Jan. 20.—Montenegro has broken off peace negotiations with Austria, according to an official statement issued at the French Embassy. King Nicholas and his family and suite, Paris says, have sailed for Italy.

The Austrian terms were so harsh that Montenegro even though at the mercy of the invaders, could not accept them. These terms, included the giving up of all railways and personal towns as well as complete disarmament which was to continue after the war. In return Nicholas or his son, Prince Peter, was to rule over a state comprising practically all of present Montenegro except Mount Lovien and a part of Old Serbia as a nation was to be wiped from the map.

Rome, Jan. 20.—The Austrians are encountering serious difficulty in disarming the Montenegrins, who are hiding their rifles. While many soldiers and officers are deserting, others have refused to lay down their arms and have fled to the mountains, determined to resist attempts to disarm them.

Even those who have been persuaded to surrender are now indignant because the Austrians are supplying rifles to the Albanians, who are notoriously hostile to the Montenegrins. The Austrians will probably send punitive expeditions into the interior, helped by the Albanians. The Austrians are adopting defensive measures but it is not likely they will attempt to advance in Albania before spring.

Rome, Jan. 20.—It was learned here last night that the family of King Nicholas of Montenegro is bitterly incensed at what they term his betrayal of his country to Austria.

Two of the king's daughters, one of which is the wife of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and the other the wife of Grand Duke Peter Nicolaevich, of Russia, made vigorous effort to induce their father to fight to the last.

They have decided, it was stated here on good authority, tonight, to have no further communication direct or indirect with their father as long as the war lasts.

ACTIVITY IN REAL ESTATE

Sales By David N. Rust, Jr. Since Beginning of 1916.

Dennis McCarthy, a Washington Capitalist, has purchased of David N. Rust, Jr. his entire holdings in the warehouse property and adjoining lots located between First and Second, N. and O streets, S. W. This property is now leased to Gallier and Hugueley Inc. Mr. McCarthy intends to hold the property as an investment.

David N. Rust, Jr., has also sold the residence erected by him on Hesketh Street, Chevy Chase, Md., located near the Chevy Chase Club, for \$900,000, to Geo. T. Bell, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who will occupy the property.

Theodore N. Gill, Jr., has purchased from David N. Rust, Jr. one half interest in part of a large tract of land purchased by Mr. Rust several years ago from Senator Marion Butler and Judge J. M. Vale, said land being located near Rock Creek Park, on Rittenhouse Street and Georgia Avenue, N. W. Macneil and Macneil, architects, in the Union Trust Building, are now preparing plans for a number of houses to be built on the property by Mr. Rust in connection with Mr. Gill.

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett will address the Parents' and Teachers' Association tonight at the Lee School Building at 8 o'clock.

Oysters in all styles at the Rammel Cafe.

REJECTS PLAN IN LUSITANIA CASE

United States Declines to Let Berlin Make Reserves

ANOTHER PLAN SOON

Next Proposal Expected to Put Matter on Similar Ground to the Case of the Arabic.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Germany's proposal to incorporate in the settlement of the Lusitania case a reservation of any admission of wrongdoing by her submarine commander is understood to have been rejected by the United States. A new proposal from the Berlin Government is expected momentarily, however, and there is a possibility that the controversy may be closed by the elimination of all mention of the merits or demerits of the actual torpedoing of the vessel, Germany agreeing to pay an indemnity for the American lives lost, reiterating expressions of regret and calling attention, directly or by inference, to the contention that she already has given the most effective disavowal by making assurances for the future.

If in the new proposition there should be another such reservation or any attempt to justify the sinking of the Lusitania on the ground that the act constituted a reprisal in retaliation for the British blockade of Germany, that also probably will be rejected. There were indications tonight, however, that Germany believes that the United States might, under certain circumstances, accept a proposal omitting mention of the legality or illegality of the act. One of a somewhat similar nature resulted in an agreement over the sinking of the steamship Arabic.

Because the negotiations, by mutual agreement, are held to be confidential by officials of the State Department and the German Embassy, it has not been disclosed just how far a proposal of this character would go toward a complete settlement satisfactory to both sides, or whether the United States is prepared to insist upon Germany admitting in so many words that the torpedoing of the Lusitania was unjustifiable.

There are, it is said numerous objections to accepting a form of settlement, which, by going into a discussion of the broad questions involved, might serve as an undesirable precedent in future. Such a form is understood to have been suggested in the most recent proposal submitted by Germany through Ambassador von Bernstorff. It is known that the opinion prevails in various quarters that such a discussion virtually is superfluous, the belief being that the United States already has achieved its aims.

Official and Teutonic diplomatic circles remain optimistic regarding the ultimate outcome of the negotiations. A strong desire prevails to settle the controversy in a manner satisfactory to both Governments and pleasing to public opinion in both countries. Officials, however, do not believe that a settlement in which Germany was permitted to reserve an admission of wrongdoing would meet with approval in the United States.

On the other hand, it is declared that the opposition in Germany and public opinion there would not approve of a settlement which would entail an admission that the commander of the submarine was wrong in sinking the Lusitania. Consequently, it is considered in various quarters there is a strong probability that a settlement may be offered by eliminating discussion of the acts of the commander under a policy of the German Government which since has been changed as the result of negotiations with the United States over submarine warfare.

Fifty families were made homeless and 11 buildings in Passaic, N. J., were destroyed yesterday with a loss estimated at \$250,000, by a fire in the business part of the city. The flames were fanned by cold wind and there was considerable suffering among those driven from their beds.